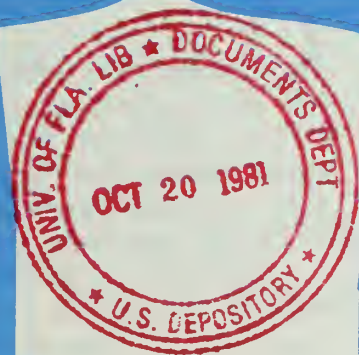


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INSCOM *Journal*

October 1981



 **TURKEY** 

Viewpoint

October 1981 marks an important period in the Army's history. During this month, the Army celebrates the bicentennial of its Revolutionary War victory at Yorktown, and the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) celebrates its fourth birthday.

Difference in years is deceiving. We were there at the start, as articles on Yorktown have made clear. Properly used intelligence was essential to that climactic victory and will continue to be essential to future victories. No matter what the name, the Military Intelligence Division (MI-8), Corps of Intelligence Police, the Army Security Agency, the Army Intelligence Agency or the Intelligence and Security Command, intelligence has always been involved in our victories.

Thus on October 1, when INSCOM celebrates "Organization Day," it is important for all of us to reflect upon our history, our achievements and to look at our future. This exercise will ensure that INSCOM's spirit of victory, reminiscent of the Revolutionary War soldiers', will be maintained forever.

Both of these commemorations make us realize how fortunate we are to be part of an organization that has been so vital in winning and maintaining our independence through its vigilance and readiness.

Congratulations to the U.S. Army and Happy Birthday, INSCOM!

INS COM *Journal*

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TUSLOG/Detachment 4, located in Sinop, Turkey, is a place where camaraderie flourishes. Its members have an opportunity of a lifetime. They can take advantage of all the color, history, architecture and archeological delights that go into making Turkey an amazing country. Come and see for yourself in our center section!

Yorktown series

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Photo by Capt. Moorhead

Part of the training involved familiarization with the M16 rifle. SFC L. Todd cautiously demonstrates his knowledge of the M16.

The Reserve connection

by Capt. Kevin B. Willis

Units

During the spring and summer months of 1981, the CI/SIGSEC Spt. Bn.-Fort Meade introduced major activities intended to strengthen the active/reserve mutual training support under the Army CAPSTONE and tactical Intelligence Readiness Training (REDTRAIN) programs within the 902nd MI Group.

The purpose of the CAPSTONE program is to improve U.S. Army wartime mobilization readiness and to meet the needs of a CONUS sustaining base. This program requires the establishment of peacetime planning and training associations between active Army and U.S. Army Reserve or National Guard units to ensure combat effectiveness. As part of the 902nd's CAPSTONE support, the CI/SIGSEC Spt. Bn.-Fort Meade is presently assigned the responsibility to develop training associations with four reserve component units located within its geographical area of responsibility: the 226th MI Detachment (Det.) (CI) Washington D.C.; 331st MI Company (Co.) (CI) Owings Mill, Md.; 342nd USASA MI (Scty.) Fort Meade, Md. and the 327th MI Det. (CI) Atlanta, Ga.

The REDTRAIN program, on the other hand, applies all available operational and training techniques to prevent the erosion of highly technical and perishable skills gained during institutional training. Together these two programs provide the vital link between active and reserve individual/unit training, and ensure that the critical requirements of a rapid and efficient mobilization war are met.

In the 902nd, CAPSTONE/REDTRAIN constitutes the "reserve connection." This link is indeed evident in the training exercises in which different Army components participated.

The weekend of April 24-26 was a first for the Atlanta MI Detachment (AMID) and its field elements. Twenty-two soldiers from AMID who are assigned at Fort Benning, Fort Gordon, Fort McClellan, Hunter Army Airfield, Fort Rucker and AMID, participated in a unit field training exercise at Fort Benning with members of the 372nd MI Detachment (CI). During the three-day period, active and reserve component soldiers took to the woods for a day and night compass course, conducted NBC training, which included a trip through the post gas chamber, and fired on the M-16 rifle and 38-caliber pistol ranges. The troops of the two units shared tents and ate C-rations while bivouacked on the banks of the Upatoi Creek, a well-known landmark to those who have spent time at Fort Benning.

The problems in planning and conducting a field training exercise involving strategic, non-tactical units were numerous but not insurmountable: transportation, ammunition, rations, weapons, range instruction, compasses, protective masks, tents, sleeping bags, TA 50; the list went on and on. Fortunately, the Atlanta-based 372nd MID reserve unit was able to provide nearly all the support required.

The field training exercise was only one of several activities involving AMID and the 372nd.



Soldiers fulfill their annual training requirements by taking a 'walk' through the post's gas chamber.



SFC E. Raleigh gives some instructions on the compass to SSgt. M. Knight.

During the weekend of March 24-25, 1981, AMID agents assisted in the conduct of a field office exercise involving members of the 372nd and 273rd MI Cos. The exercise consisted of foot and vehicular surveillance, interviews and interrogations, use of field radios and report writing. The scenario centered on the protection of critical defense installation against terrorist and other hostile elements.

During the month of June the partnership between the two units continued with an Operations Security Evaluation (OSE) conducted in the Savannah area. This was the fourth OSE the two units collaborated on; however, this evaluation was unique in that the entire 372nd came on active duty for annual training to conduct the OSE at four separate locations. The OSE was in support of the 24th Infantry Division.

On May 16-17, 1981, the Fort Meade MI Det. (FMMID) hosted a two-day seminar which involved 16 hours of classroom instructions for members of the 226th MI Det. The instruction was provided by personnel from the Special Operations Det., INSCOM, Security Support Bn., 902nd MI Group and the Headquarters and Fort Belvoir Resident Office, CI/SIGSEC Spt. Bn.-Fort Meade. The classes covered a variety of intelligence and operations security (OPSEC) subjects, such as the hostile intelligence threat, RDT&E OPSEC, REDTRAIN, Special Operations, CI Techniques, the

OSE process, communications security, ADP Security, TSCM and Special Access Programs.

On June 15, 1981, a capsulized version of this seminar was presented to the 331st MI Co. during an eight-hour period of classroom instruction which began their two-week annual training at Fort Meade. The commander, Fort Meade MI Det., at the request of the U.S. Army Readiness Mobility Region III, conducted an informal evaluation to assess and assist the 331st in its command and staff procedures, maintenance operations, training management and training performance.

Future training support to the 226th MI Detachment, 331st MI Company and the 342nd ASA Company will be geared to train the trainers. Training support will include, as a minimum, training advice and assistance provided by FMMID assets which will allow these reserve elements to conduct training during IDT in the areas of CI investigative techniques, SIGSEC, Cryptofacility Inspections, TEMPEST Inspections/Tests and OSE methodology by using in-house instructors.

The OSEs, field office/training exercises seminars and evaluations are only a part of the expanding role of CAPSTONE/REDTRAIN in the CI/SIGSEC Spt. Bn.-Fort Meade. Plans are now being made to absorb some 50-75 reserve personnel into the day-to-day Bn. scheme of operations in fiscal year 1982. CAPSTONE/REDTRAIN is training aimed at payoff now, and the programs are paying big dividends.



Photo by Sp4 Harold Shackelford

As part of the External Training Program, which provides first-hand tactical experience to non-tactical personnel, SSgt. Fred Baugh (right of photo) explains the intricacies of a tank to Sgt. Sherry Melvin, while Sp4 Clarence Dickerson listens.

View from a tank

by Sgt. Sherry Melvin

What does Field Station Berlin have in common with F Company, 40th Armor, Battery C, 94th Artillery and 2/6 Infantry? Not much, you might say, unless you were one of the FS Berlin personnel that participated with these units in the External Training Program. It is a program whose purpose is to provide a first-hand tactical experience to non-tactical personnel.

This program was initiated as a joint effort by Field Station Berlin's Production Division, and the Office of the G-3, Berlin Brigade. These people believed that when personnel from a field

station went tactical, even for just one day, it would give them a better understanding of their jobs and in turn they would provide a more useable product to the tactical units.

Field Station Berlin personnel had their first-hand tactical experience with SSgt. Baugh, tank commander, F Co., 40th Armor. He proved to be extremely helpful by answering questions and providing a lot of valuable information.

On the day Baugh was observed, his platoon, with M-16 rifles mounted on their tanks, was on its way to Kern's range to fire on miniature cities. Baugh explained that these rifles mounted on the tanks allow the tank crews to improve their proficiency, since there are no long gunnery practice ranges in Berlin. As the day went on, the sergeant explained about the M60A1, the main battle tank of the U.S. Army, the XM1 and the APC. He was not only able to give good examples of what a tankers' day was like, but he was able to show it very vividly

to those who accompanied him.

Sp4 Clarence Dickerson, a member of the tank crew, was asked how many were required to run a tank, he quickly replied, "Everyone. It's a team effort." His answer was later attested to by two Field Station personnel, who were given actual assignments as members of the tank crew.

At this point, approximately 20 members of FS Berlin have participated in the External Training Program as these tactical units have conducted field exercises in the city of Berlin. In general, participants have had positive comments about the program. Sp4 Erroll Kimble, explained, "I enjoyed it. It gave me a better perspective of what to expect in the tactical environment." Sp4 Eileen Guyer joined in and said, "I'm all for it. I wanted to prove that Field Station Berlin is an asset to the Army, and that women are able to perform in tactical positions. Overall this experience definitely will come in handy in performing our jobs."

Howard hits a high note at PLC

Sp4 Terry Howard, assigned to Fort George G. Meade CONUS MI Group, Company B, 1st Bn., was chosen as the Distinguished Graduate of the three-week Primary Leadership Course held June 25-July 17, 1981.

Howard, who is an electronic warfare intelligence analyst, won this honor based upon his leadership capabilities and scholastic achievement. Academically, he was rated number one out of 138 soldiers attending the course.

The Dunlap, Iowa native explained that the course was very rewarding. It covered all aspects of leadership. "All soldiers should attend," said Howard. He said that they have a curriculum that meets everyone's needs. Of all the courses offered, Howard enjoyed most a new class entitled Battalion Training Management Systems, since it dealt specifically with individual and collective training systems.

Howard, a long-time music aficionado, plays the trombone. As a matter of fact, prior to joining the Army, he toured Europe with the U.S. Collegiate Wind Band.

Although he enjoys music, Howard's future plans revolve around the Army. He plans to pursue his training as an electronic warfare intelligence analyst and to work toward an associate of arts degree at night.



U. S. Army photo

Special agent P. Mace uses a word processor to effect an OPSEC survey.

Reservists focus on OPSEC

This summer, members of INSCOM's Pentagon Counterintelligence Force (PCF) conducted an extensive training program for their counterparts in the U.S. Army Reserve. Reservists from as far away as St. Louis, Mo., traveled to the Pentagon to receive from two to four weeks of valuable active-duty training with the PCF.

1st Lt. Lenora Ivy, the PCF's training officer points out that the PCF's Reserve Training Program was established to enhance the working relationship between the USAR and Regular Army through an exchange of information and ideas. At the PCF, reservists were provided with a wide variety of training designed to familiarize them with the latest concepts and methods of Operations Security (OPSEC) support.

While at the PCF reserve special agents learned skills not routinely practiced by their parent organizations. In addition to receiving many hours of carefully administered training, reservists were assigned to teams of experienced PCF OPSEC analysts.

Teams provided comprehensive OPSEC support to the largest and most complex agencies in the Pentagon. Reservists were called upon to provide special support based upon their civilian expertise. SSgt. Patrick Mace, a computer programmer from St. Louis, used his computer background to develop a computerized OPSEC survey designed to collect and automatically graph people's opinions of their OPSEC program. Results of the survey are then provided to the element's director with detailed recommendations for improving the element's OPSEC posture.

CW04 Clarence Bennett, a police detective in Parma, Ohio, used his considerable law enforcement background to brief members of the PCF on the current terrorism threat in CONUS. Mr. Bennett's first-hand accounts of actual terrorist incidents helped to bring the terrorist threat into better perspective.

Both the PCF and members of the USAR who have participated in this program have gained valuable knowledge and a better understanding of OPSEC support.

family album

The Deuce says goodbye

On June 26, 1981, CSM John F. Dunford was honored by his fellow soldiers with a retirement ceremony at Fort Meade, Md. The ceremony was held at Headquarters, 902nd MI Group, Fort Meade, where Dunford served as command sergeant major for the Group; and was presided over by Brig Gen. Thomas J. Flynn, deputy commanding general for intelligence, and Col. Robert B. McCue, 902nd MI group commander.

McCue opened the ceremony by recounting Dunford's many accomplishments and by saying that "this is both a happy and solemn occasion. First, it is a day of joy for John and his family since the Army is according him recognition after 29 years of honorable and professional service . . . on the other hand, this is a solemn occasion since the Army will no longer have the services of one of the finest command sergeants major ever to hold rank."

Flynn then presented Dunford the Legion of Merit, citing Dunford's highly successful and sophisticated quality of life and noncommissioned officer development programs which were briefed to the chief of staff, U.S. Army, during his visit to the "Deuce." The general also mentioned Dunford's concern for soldiers which resulted in the establishment of soldier competition and recognition programs designed to retain outstanding men and women on active duty.

U.S. Army photo



A warm handshake

Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine III is shown welcoming Mr. Tom Law Jr. to the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, Arlington, Va. Mr. Law recently entered a two-year civilian management intern program which is intended to acquaint him in the various disciplines of Army intelligence. At the end of his two-year training, Mr. Law will be assigned as an intelligence specialist in the fields of either hu-

man, cryptologic or photographic intelligence. His assignment may be in Europe, Japan, Korea, Hawaii or in the U.S. depending upon the organization's needs and Mr. Law's personal preferences. Tom received his BS degree from Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. and is currently working on his thesis for the MBA degree at Virginia State University.

Kagnewites reunite



All military personnel and civilian employees, who were ever stationed at Kagnew Station, Asmara, Ethiopia and have not received notification of the 1981 Reunion scheduled for Nov. 14, 1981, in Washington, D.C., please contact Col. C.P. Joiner Jr., 4504 Twinbrook Road, Fairfax, Va. 22032, telephone 703/ 978-1437.



Diogenes Station:

Apple pie in an enchanted land



n Turkey, a land known for its mystery and intrigue, its mystical religious beliefs and enchanted kingdoms, TUSLOG Detachment 4 located in Sinop, stands out like apple pie and lemonade on a Sunday afternoon in Iowa. Located high on a hill overlooking the Black Sea, the small settlement provides full support to each and everyone of its inhabitants. After all, it's home for a year.

Under the leadership of Col. F.X. Toomey, the command is composed of Headquarters and Operations Company, Detachment 4 and assorted tenant

*Unlike its
namesake,
Diogenes Station
hasn't given up
good living*

units: A small medical unit which operates the local full-service dispensary; TUSLOG Detachment 169, our communications people and a one man Special Security unit. But that's only the Army side. Diogenes Station also numbers among its citizenry, small detachments from the United States Navy and Air Force or Detachments 28 and 26-2 respectively.

Entering Diogenes Station is very much like walking the main street of a small town. It has everything: picket fences, well-kept gardens, an occasional dog or cat and a lot of friendly faces.

TUSLOG Detachment 4 was established at Sinop in 1955 and has since continued to function as a distinct unit even during the 1975-78 embargo period which resulted in severe reductions of U.S. personnel strength in Turkey and the deactivation of many detachments. Through the years, TUSLOG Detachment 4 has maintained a unique position among U.S. Army units in Turkey. Located in a remote area, the Detachment is some two hundred miles from the nearest support installation in Ankara and is the only self-sufficient U.S. Army unit in Turkey maintaining complete facilities for its assigned personnel.

Just about every kind of activity and service is available here.

Aside from being a camera bug's paradise, Sinop's location is truly one of nature's most beautiful creations. Capitalizing on this as well as the historical treasure chest that is Turkey, the Post Chapel sponsors frequent tours to ancient sites such as Cappadocia, the Seven Churches area and Ephesus, not to mention longer excursions to the Holy Land. Closer to home, in Samsun, frequent day trips for sightseeing and shopping are extremely popular.

On station too, there's a wealth of things to do. Gymnasium, library and craft shop facilities are open for patronage seven days a week, together with several different clubs which feature both pre-recorded and live entertainment, as well as all types of recreational activity. There's a movie theater, complete with popcorn and even a lighted miniature golf course. Oh—and everyone enjoys our own private beach.

Sports programs abound at Diogenes Station. Softball, basketball and football are extremely popular together with racquetball, volleyball and tennis. Diogenes Station personnel are also given ample opportunity to test their athletic prowess in competition with other athletes representing other U.S. military installations in the Med-

iterranean and Europe.

There are dance classes for the free of spirit and karate classes for budding Bruce Lees. For those whose athletic abilities take on a quieter tone, we have chartered fishing trips as well as old-fashioned, down home Sunday picnics, complete with, you guessed it, homemade ice cream and lemonade.

The Diogenes Station Education Center provides our citizens with a wealth of collegiate experience. The University of Maryland and Central Texas College offer classes. Also, the full spectrum of extension and CLEP courses and tests are available. If you are interested in increasing your linguistic ability, the Education Center has on hand an impressive selection of tape material.

The installation sports all types of commercial facilities to better serve the population, to include a Stars and Stripes Bookstore and Turkish Bazaar, housed in a small mall affectionately known as K-Mart.

As we said before, there's a kind of hometown "Take your shoes off" atmosphere about the hill. People are made to feel welcome here. We sincerely invite you to consider an assignment to Turkey and Sinop in particular. It is absolutely *Cok Guzel!* (Great!)□



Sinop's quiet harbor will soon lose its tranquility when the fishing boats return with their catch. Fishing is of major importance to the local Turkish people.

Photo by Sp5 G. S. Harrell



New is built on top of old in Sinop city where ancient and modern Turkey mingle.

Photo by PFC Cheryl Cook

Where legends come alive

by Chaplain (Capt.) Jay Romans



From a Chaplain's point of view, this is where it's at. From a historian's point of view, this is where it was. There are probably few of us who knew much about Turkey prior to arriving here and while this is understandable, it's a

shame to remain uninformed once you are here. For instance, did you know that:

- Hannibal committed suicide just outside Istanbul in 182 B.C., or that three of the Seven Wonders of the World are found along the coast of Turkey (The Temple of Diana, The Colossus of Rhodes and The Tomb of King Mausolus, from which we get our word Mausoleum)?

- St. Nickolas, our present day Santa Claus, was a 4th Century Bishop of Myra, famed for his generous gifts?

- Anthony met Cleopatra in Tarsus in 41 B.C. for the first time and man's earliest known metal tools, more than 9,000 years old were found in Cayonu?

- Caesar defeated Pharnaces, King of Phonus at Zile, in 47 B.C. and coined his famous phrase: "Veni, Vidi, Vici," "I came, I saw, I conquered?"

- The earliest known coins ever found were uncovered in Sardis, dating back to the 7th Century, B.C.?

- Alexander the Great destroyed the Persian Army at Granicus and pirates held Caesar captive for 38 days at Farmakonis?

Much more happened in old Asia Minor, which is now modern day Turkey. Biblical History also abounds. Let me share some with you.

- Paul, the Apostle, was born in Tarsus, only about 25 miles from Incirlik Air Base.

- The Disciples were called Christians for the first time at Antioch, modern day Antakya, and Ankara was the capital of the province of Galatia, to which Paul wrote the Galatian Epistle. Paul was left for dead after being stoned at Lystra, about 120 miles south of Ankara.

- Abraham lived in Harran in southern Turkey (Genesis 11:31) and the resting place of the Ark is mentioned in Genesis 8:4 as being Mt. Ararat in eastern Turkey.

- Paul and Barnabas sailed from Antalya on their first missionary trip.

- The last book of the bible, the Book of the Revelation, was written by John when he was in exile on the Isle of Patmos, just off the Western Coast of Turkey. (Rev 1:9)—

- The Seven Cities talked about in Revelation 1:11 are all in western Turkey and there is much, much more.

The Post Chapel to allow soldiers to take advantage of what Turkey has to offer, plans and subsidizes trips to places of both historical and religious significance as a part of our ministry to the personnel stationed in northern Turkey. It's our desire to help each person take advantage of this fantastic country, where it is and where it was.

While Diogenes Station is a remote tour, it's also one that will put you in the proximity of much of the ancient world. □

Sinop is not just a tour—it's an odyssey!

by Capt. Sheila A. Kelly



Archeology buffs can visit ruins galore in Sinop, Turkey.



Even if you don't speak Turkish, "Yok" is a familiar term. "Yok" is a sort of all-purpose expression meaning everything from a simple, "No" to "There's no use in making a fuss over it, that's just the way things are." "Yok" can also be attributed to a state of existence that appears at first glance to be one thing but in actuality is something far different.

So you think that your arrival in the dusty little village of Sinop signaled your dropping off the face of the earth? *Yok!* The peaceful town of the present is a pale comparison to the great city familiar to the Greeks and Romans. The area is believed to have first been settled by primitive man approximately 3000 years ago. The exact date of the founding is lost, but it is following this period that the Hittites came to rule Sinop and its surrounding territory. There are those that say the Hittites were an insignificant and loosely knit band of Nomads. *Yok!*



The weathered fishing vessels crowd the harbor in Sinop, on the Black Sea, when the local fishermen return from a hard day at sea.

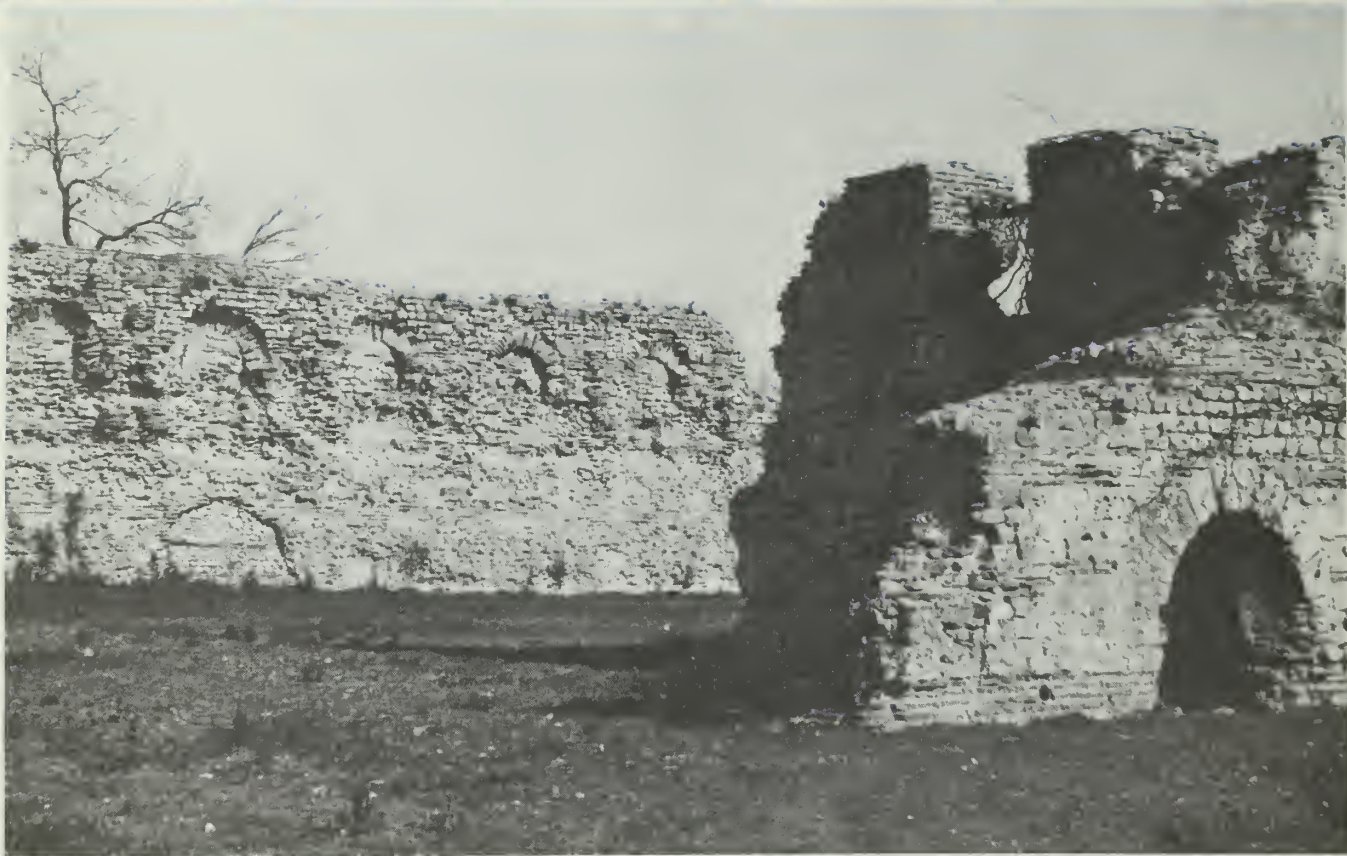
In actuality, the Hittite Empire was one of the most powerful of ancient kingdoms. A treacherous and formidable foe, the Hittite armies ranged far and wide, establishing a small settlement on the Sinopean peninsula. Consisting of survivors of the Hittite wars, intermixed with wandering barbarians, the population was believed to have been assimilated by Assyria, which in turn used the city as a major seaport. Historians believe that Sinop was probably the cultural nexus from which Assyrian Symbols, such as griffens' heads and the winged human busts on bronze vessels were passed to Greece and other areas.

In the year 1184 B.C., the Greeks were first recorded as exploring the Black Sea around Sinop. The shifting winds and currents of the sea were a challenge to the adventurous Greek sailors. Many ancient Greek tales have been written about the Black Sea and have included Sinop: *The Odyssey of Homer*, *Jason and the Golden Fleece*, *Tales of Hercules* and *Tales*

of the Cyclops all make reference to Sinop. Often mentioned in these stories were the Sirens who were said to have lived along the Sinopean shores, drawing men to their deaths on the rocks. The corrosive effect of the sea has left a mass of sharp projections along the coast. The sea itself has hollowed out caves and dangerous water-filled holes. Upon such a shoreline, it was impossible to accomplish a landing in time of war, and reach the easily defended plateau above.

Peaceful. . . calm? *Yok!*

Under Grecian influence, Sinop, together with present day Samsun and Trabzon, became an extremely important seaport and remained so until King Midas, of Golden Touch fame, was defeated by the barbarians in 667 B.C. However, joining forces against a common enemy, the Assyrians and Greeks repelled the barbarians and Sinop was allowed to become an autonomous seaport once more. Free from danger, the citizens of Sinop concentrated on trade and commerce.



Photos by Sp5 G. S. Harvill

The ruins of the Balatlar church which was built by the Greek Orthodox in 660 A.D. The church was used until 1071 A.D. when the Moslem religion began to take over Turkey.

Sinop quickly became the most important port on the Black Sea, famous not only for its harbor, but for wool, wheat and all kinds of lumber and fruit. Cherries are believed to have originated in the area.

Over the years, Sinop went through at least two radical changes. Initially a completely Greek city with Greek laws and democracy, Sinop was thought by Aristotle to be worthy of its own constitution so he composed one. But in 63 B.C., the Roman period of domination of Sinop began. The city was renovated and all inhabitants led a Roman way of life. The people become Roman citizens, coined their own money, owned their own land and elected their government.

Sinop became a show place of Roman Life. In 14 B.C., King Herod of Judea, while touring the Black Sea, visited Sinop. Saint Andrew came to Asia Minor and Sinop in 35 A.D. and with him came the dawn of Christianity. The new religion spread quickly among its citizens.

But Yok . . . Christianity was but one of a

long series of religions that touched Sinop. The worship of the heavenly bodies was probably one of the earliest forms of worship in Sinop and was attributed to the Assyrians. However, the later Iconoclasm of the Christians and Mohammedans destroyed all the large altars and statues that had been dedicated to gods of Assyrian, Greek and Roman philosophy.

The most prominent Sinopean deity was Serapis. From the time of Hadrian, Serapis was the god who most frequently appeared on Sinopean coins. Diogenes, himself a local Sinopean, upon hearing that Alexander the Great identified himself with Dionysus is said to have replied, "Then call me Serapis."

With the Romans came the practice of emperor worship. This served as a strong political and social means of unification for the provinces. The strongest evidence of emperor worship is the head of Augustus Caesar, among other emperors, which was placed on coins where the figures of deities normally appeared.



These walls on the northern part of Sinop on the Black Sea were built by Emperor Mithrada of the Hittite empire. Part of the wall on the left has settled into the sea, which surrounds Sinop on three sides.

When the Roman Emperor Constantine professed Christianity in 315 A.D., the Christian religion began to grow at a rapid rate throughout the Empire, including Sinop. In 333 A.D., Constantine made Byzantium his new capital, splitting the Roman Empire in two. The Byzantine Empire was gradually to develop its own branch of Christianity which has become known as Greek Orthodox. With the capture of Constantinople by the Latins in 1204, Sinop was to undergo yet another religious and political upheaval. Converted to Islam by the Persians, the Selcuk Turks had gradually grown more powerful, and were now succeeding in conquering all the Middle Anatolian area that had been the Byzantine Empire.

Sinop's role under the Ottoman Empire is largely that of an important naval base and dockyard for all ships in the Black Sea area, remaining under the Ottoman rule from 1461 until 1923 when Mustafa Kemal, the national hero of modern day Turkey, formed the Republic of Turkey. Realizing that the Ottoman

Empire was near collapse, Kemal staged a revolution.

He and Turkey had said *Yok*.

Leaving Istanbul, which was occupied by the Allied fleet, May 16, 1919, Ataturk (as he became revered) stopped off in Sinop enroute to Samsun. After a brief stay here, he went on to Samsun and began proclaiming the resistance of the Turkish people. With the population behind him, he liberated the territory and proclaimed the inland city of Ankara the capitol of the new Turkish Republic on Oct. 14, 1923. On Sept. 15, 1928, Ataturk (Father of the Turks) visited Sinop once more. It was here that he first announced his reform of the Turkish alphabet from the difficult Arabic script to the Latin alphabet.

Sinop is a stubborn little town. For centuries it has borne the tumult and has, through it all, remained proud and permanent. Much like its geographic location, suffering the raging sea remained transfixed, solid ... *Yok.* □

Bargains at the Bazaar

By Mary Jane Petrowski



Welcome to Turkey—Land of the exotic oriental market where shopping is a delightful way of passing the time. Where else do shopkeepers consider themselves your host and offer you tulip-shaped glasses of hot tea, Pepsi or cold fruit juice? You don't have to buy a thing. The fact that you have gone in is a sign that you are a guest in his abode.

For those used to price-tag shopping, Turkish bazaars (*bedestan*) have a somewhat disconcerting way of doing business. If you are nonetheless willing to undertake the endless *pazarlık* (bargaining), try matching your wits and patience with the charming shopkeepers.

The word "*çarşı*" means shopping center or bazaar. Every city and town has one. Whether you have plenty of money to spend or not, there is a wide assortment of Turkish handicrafts. Best advice: look around and absorb the local color before rushing to buy. Enjoy walking the labyrinth of tunnels, arcades and courtyards in the covered markets of Istanbul, Bursa, Izmir and Konya. In these tiny shops you will find wares for every taste and purse.

Best buys are leather coats and jackets, copper and brassware, rugs, meerschaum pipes, gold

and silver jewelry. (Beware: don't get conned into buying any so-called antiques.) It is illegal to take antiques out of the country. Leather is the big bargain here. Very soft and beautifully worked, it comes in all shapes and sizes. There is an endless choice of jackets, coats and suits for both men and women. Suede coats made to measure can be had in Istanbul's Covered Bazaar for \$40 to \$75. Turkish rugs and carpets are also good investments. All over Turkey there are shops specializing in carpets and flat-woven rugs known as *kilims*. Look for somber and majestic indigo and red madder *Balikesir kilims* from the remote mountain areas of northwest Turkey.

In the jewelry shops rows of gold bracelets sparkle under the intense lighting. Quite matchless gold and silver jewelry are available at all prices. You pay only for weight. The workmanship is free. The beaten copperware and brassware are irresistible. The reddish glints and golden flashes of the lamps, bowls, pans, cups and trays are wonderful to behold. Another excellent buy: white-clay pipes made from meerschaum with elaborately carved bowls. Meerschaum jewelry is also available—and amazingly lightweight.

Other interesting buys include the blue bead, once worn against the "evil eye." Look for it in ash trays, key chains, necklaces and trinkets. Don't forget to pick up a silver-puzzle ring. Turkish towels are another find. Bursa silk is world renown. So is the famous confection known as Turkish Delight. Turkey produces color cotton prints and embroidered handwoven cheesecloth blouses that have been the counterculture fashion for years. Allow for shrinkage. There are polished onyx and ala-



Photo by PFC Cheryl Cook

Barter for bargains like these at the bazaar.

baster vases in profusion. You can easily buy brightly colored ceramic tiles, vases and plates decorated with Ottoman designs. The Hittite Museum in Ankara is the place to find sculpture reproductions and rubbings of the great stone carvings. There are knitted woolen caps, gloves and socks in bright designs from eastern Turkey. Don't forget *sis* kebab skewers. Shiny goat hair blankets woven in pleasing combinations of black, brown and white geometrics are nice presents. Five dollars or so will buy a cotton colorfast tablecloth (dinner table size) block stamped with Hittite designs. (Very Turkish.)

When in Sinop, pick up a handmade wooden replica of the Black Sea fishing boats (still in use by local fisherman) painted in bright colors. Men will like the wide selection of handmade hunting knives and leather sheaths. The crystal factory in Sinop will soon have its wares available in local stores. And, for the bedroom, don't overlook the famous Turkish cotton quilts, handsewn in a variety of sizes and satiny colors.

GULE GULE KULLA-NIN—May your purchase bring you pleasure! □

Editor's Note: Ms. Mary Jane Petrowski is the Post Librarian.



and knotted carpets are probably the most famous and certainly among the most valued of all Turkey's

exports. A glance at any home furnishing magazine will attest to their astounding popularity, especially among American people.

As colorful and unique as the civilizations they represent, Turkish carpets envelop a wealth of history that is centuries old, but rich with pride in accomplishment, especially in its art, reflected so perfectly in each of its carpets.

The story of Anatolia, the Land of the Sunrise, or Turkey as we know it, can be read and understood during a journey through the many carpet emporiums in Turkey. Not only do they tell the history of the country itself, but they also speak of Turkey's cultural and political heritage. The influence of the Greeks, Romans and the Crusaders who introduced western culture to the area were joined with the Achaemenids, Seljuks and Ottomans and their rich designs. An investigation of Turkey's artistic revolution together with its cultural background make it extremely easy to understand why Turkey is one of the world's most important carpet producing countries.

A large number of woven or knotted carpets produced in Anatolia were the work of racial minorities who either lived in isolated colonies or have become integrated into Turkish village communities. Among these are the Armenians, Greeks, Kurds and Yuruks.

Possessing amazing talents of design and competence as weavers, the Armenians together with the Greeks pioneered in fashioning carpets for secular

purposes. Each piece reflected a distinct aesthetic sense and innovative quality all its own. For instance, Armenian carpets made prior to 1925 (long before Turkey adopted the Christian years) usually bear the date not only in Arabic, but also according to the Gregorian calendar.

The Kurds, an intensely proud Aryan race living in the eastern most regions of Turkey have produced great numbers of interesting woven and hand knotted carpets having thick heavy pile and rather rigid geometric designs. Although their work has a peculiar beauty, the Kurds produce carpets which are rather more rustic than other examples.

Yuruk, or as the name implies, "Mountain Nomad" is a collective identification for the countless, anonymous wandering tribes living throughout Turkey. The designs found in Yuruk handiwork are generally determined by the homeland of the tribe to which the weaver belonged. But here all allegiance to traditionalism comes to a screeching halt. By nature a fiercely independent sort, the Yuruk feels no pressing need to adhere to any particular pattern. Therefore, his designs are highly original and sparkle with color.

By far the most renowned of Turkish carpet designs is that of the prayer rug. Every prayer rug has as its most central element a *Mirah*, the prayer niche. The prayer rug is always unrolled in

the direction of Mecca. Every Moslem always carries a prayer stone, which is placed at the top of the niche on the prayer rug. Should the worshiper leave his rug behind, the stone provides a spot on which he may rest his head while bowing in prayer.

The Star of Solomon is an extremely popular motif found not only in Turkish carpets but in every single imaginable work of craftsmanship in Turkey. Originally a Jewish symbol, the star is said to have been engraved on a ring Solomon wore and which he consulted like an oracle when making important decisions. Islam adopted the star and renamed it "the Star of Mohammed."

Yet another particularly beautiful design for rug craft is the tree of life in its original form, that is, without branches or leaves. Its symbolic meaning still remains a mystery. However, many symbols such as this one are the expression of tribal philosophy while others are the aesthetic creation of a single artist.

Thus, Turkish carpets, perhaps more than any other artifact, signify a country's unique and colorful history. Its prayer rugs especially tell wonderful tales of ancient times. Each example is a history in and of itself. No assignment to Turkey is complete without a visit to yesterday on your own magic carpet. □

Magic of Turkey woven into carpets



Photo by G. E. Mathieson



Col. James W. Shufelt

'A sense of family ...'

The Journal asked Col. James W. Shufelt, INSCOM's chief of staff and former commander of TUSLOG Detachment 4, about his experiences in Sinop, Turkey. Here he reflects on his experiences and provides some helpful insights for soldiers heading for Sinop.

What were some of the recurring problems that you noticed faced newly assigned soldiers to Sinop?

There's a cultural shock and a perceived sense of isolation. Not only is Sinop in a foreign country, but it is in a society whose basic religious tenets and philosophies are not familiar to Americans. Isolation comes about from the physical remoteness of the station and the city of Sinop from the rest of Turkey.

From your observations, how long did it take a newcomer to get acclimated to the post and Sinop?

It's totally dependent on the maturity of the soldier, most of whom quickly became involved in post activities so that their contributions were not only to mission accomplished, but to the quality of life programs and activities on the post. In fact, after duty activities exist because soldiers donate their time and talents.

Do you have some thoughts on local customs that should be kept in mind by newcomers?

Newcomers attend the Headstart class conducted by the Turkish interpreter. Much of the class is devoted to an explanation of local customs. It is important that each soldier learn the local customs so that he can feel comfortable in the Turkish environment.

What should soldiers take advantage of while at Sinop (places to visit, shopping, etc.)?

Sinop has a variety of restaurants and gift shops that are very popular with the soldiers at Sinop. Further, there are opportunities for weekend and leave trips to Ankara, Istanbul, as well as excursions to the Aegean and Mediterranean Coasts.

Since the Turkish culture is so different from ours, does this difference affect the morale of our people at Sinop?

For the majority of our soldiers an understanding of Turkish culture contributes to high morale. Despite the differences in culture and the language barrier, most of our soldiers, I believe, come away from Turkey with a good feeling about the Turkish people. Sinop, as a community, is strongly supportive of our presence and has treated our soldiers extremely well over the years. Make no mistake, the Turks are great people!

While at Sinop, what were some of the special challenges you had to face?

Sinop has been frequently likened to a goldfish bowl in which there is an American community living, working and playing together, 24 hours, seven days a week. This environment creates stresses that are only resolved by a dedicated effort on the part of our soldiers to cooperate and understand each other. Then too, because we have Turkish people working on the hill, they are curious about our customs and way of life. Therefore we are observed all the time, so that we must, as guests in their country and strangers to their culture, be on our best behavior.

Do you have any anecdotes or amusing stories about Sinop that you would like to relate to our readers?

There is a sense of family that develops at Sinop and since we have to live and adjust in a close community, many of the stories are in-house jokes. Visitors to Sinop may have thought we were all a little crazy. But the costume parties and toga night at the theater, for example, provided for essential camaraderie. Who could forget the Turkish sheep dogs dragging our bus in the bushes or the time when at least one officer on the hill thought the volcano was going to erupt. Oh well, ...!□

'Travel and see as much as you can ...'

The Journal recently had the opportunity to talk with Sp4 D'Wayne W. Anderson, ACS Telecommunications, INSCOM, Arlington Hall Station, about his experiences at Sinop. Having just returned from there, Anderson's views should be helpful to soldiers going to Sinop for the first time.

What were some of the recurring problems that you faced as a newly assigned soldier to Sinop?

My experiences at Sinop were good ones. When I first arrived, I didn't experience much of a culture shock since I was surrounded by Americans. My first contact with the Turkish culture came about through my interactions with the Turkish civilians working on post. I found the interactions to be very pleasant. The only problems that I experienced were getting used to the food and adjusting to the time change.

How can a soldier prepare for his assignment to Sinop?

One can go to the library and conduct research, read tourist pamphlets or talk to soldiers who have recently been there. In my case, I found that the best way to learn about a country is to spend time there.

From your observations, how long did it take you to get acclimated to the post and Sinop?

Thanks to the American and Turkish friends that I made, my acclimation took approximately three months. They helped me obtain a better understanding and acceptance of the lifestyle on the post and in Sinop.

Do you have some thoughts on local customs that should be kept in mind by newcomers?

I found the initial orientation that all newcomers receive to be very helpful. Soldiers should keep



Photo by Sp5 K. A. Ferrier

Sp4 D'Wayne W. Anderson

in mind, however, that Turkish customs regarding female and male behavior greatly differ from ours.

What should soldiers take advantage of while at Sinop (places to visit, shopping, etc.)?

I believe one should make the best of all situations. While at Sinop, travel and see as much as you can of the neighboring countries. Also, take advantage of the many fine markets and bargains that are available.

Since the Turkish culture is so different from ours, does this difference affect the morale of soldiers at Sinop?

Since the lifestyle at Diogenes Station is so Americanized, this cultural difference has little impact on the individual's morale. The difference is evident, however, when you travel throughout Turkey.

While at Sinop, what were some of the Special challenges you had to face.

I had to learn the art of bargaining. Once this technique is mastered, one can really purchase items at a much lower price.

Do you have any anecdotes or amusing stories about Sinop that you would like to relate to our readers?

At Sinop, I found that the fog is so thick that one could easily get lost. As a matter of fact, one foggy day I stepped out of the barracks, for a short walk, and to my surprise, I became disoriented and lost! Later, I found I was only a few feet away from the building. Beware of the FOG!□

A taste of Turkish tradition

by Maj. Roger Kovach



Turkish cookery has its roots in Asia and evolved during the migration across Asia through the face of half the world. Influenced by the rich spices of the Phoenicians and later contacts with the Crusades, a gastronomic tradition crystalized which was spread with as much conviction as French cooking was in Europe.

As in its religion, the letter of the law is important and absolute. Recipes which call for nine small eggs would be defiled if six large ones were used in their place. Purity is important. Only fresh butter, olive oil or tomatoes may be used. Tinkering with a recipe such as Imam Bayilde (literally, the Imam faints) causes it not to be the dish that caused the Imam to swoon. It should be noted in all honesty that though the dish is delectable, the miserly Imam fainted when told the price of the olive oil.

Turkish cookery is the perfect blending of the basics: fresh spices and herbs, oils, white cheese, meats, vegetables and loving care. With a little time, you can sample something more than a recipe; you can see the reflection of the Turkish soul.

SARAY CORBASI

(Palace Soup)

- 1 lb. button mushrooms
- 2½ cups turkey stock
- 1 cup cream
- 1 cup white wine
- 2 tablespoons flour
- croutons of fried bread
- 5 egg yolks
- ¼ teaspoon white pepper
- 1 teaspoon celery salt
- 2½ tablespoons minced chives

Melt 1 tablespoon butter, add flour and brown slightly. Add the stock by degrees, stirring all the time. Slice the mushrooms in half and saute in the rest of the butter. Add to stock and bring to boil slowly. Cook for about 40 minutes over low heat. Remove from heat and add cream. Beat the egg yolks, add wine and pour into the stewpan. Simmer for 1-2 minutes and serve at once with croutons of bread rolled in minced chives.

SARAY BIFTEK

(Palace Curry)

- 2 lbs. best fillet of steak
- 3 cloves of garlic
- sliced root of ginger (size of a large walnut)
- 2 tablespoons curry powder
- 3 tablespoons red currant jelly
- 1 tablespoon grated fresh coconut
- 1½ teaspoons salt
- 2 tablespoon sour apples (finely chopped)
- 1 tablespoon dates (finely chopped)
- 2 large onions
- 3 chilies (chopped)
- 3 tablespoons clarified beef fat
- 1 tablespoon curry paste
- 1 cup bouillon
- ½ cup coconut milk
- juice of 1 small lemon
- 2 tablespoons seedless raisins
- ⅛ teaspoon dry mustard

To make coconut milk: Grate half a medium-sized coconut and put it in a bowl with one cup boiling water. Cover and leave for 4 hours. Strain through muslin before using.

To make the curry: Melt the fat in a large stewpan, slice the onions and the garlic very thinly and fry without browning for 5-6 minutes. Add the chilies and the meat, cut into 1-inch cubes. Brown about three minutes, then stir in the curry powder, the paste and the ginger. Stir well and cook for two minutes. Add the grated coconut, coconut milk, bouillon, red currant jelly, apples, raisins and dates. Cover and simmer very gently for about two hours or until the meat is very tender. Just before the cooking time is completed, add lemon juice and salt. Serve hot with plain, boiled rice and pickled limes.

KUZU GUVEC

(Casserole of Lamb)

- 2 lb shoulder of lamb
- 4 tablespoons butter
- 3 large potatoes (sliced thick)
- 3 tomatoes (skinned and cut up)
- 9 spring onions (chopped)
- 1 pimento (chopped)
- 1 teaspoon sorrel (chopped)

- 6 or 7 nasturtium flowers
- 3 cloves of garlic
- 1 lettuce (torn to shreds)
- 4 tablespoons dill (chopped)
- 2 onions (sliced thickly)
- 1 bay leaf
- ½ cup red wine

salt and pepper

Cut the meat into fairly large portions and put in an earthenware casserole dish with all ingredients, excepting the nasturtium flowers. Cover with grease-proof paper before putting on the lid. Cook at 340 degrees for 2½ to 3 hours. Serve garnished with nasturtium flowers.

ZEYTINYAGLI TAZE FASULYA

(French Beans in Olive Oil)

- 2 lbs. beans
- 1 large onion (finely chopped)
- 1 teaspoon sugar
- salt to taste

- ¾ cup olive oil
- 2 tomatoes (skinned and seeded)
- 3 cups water
- 1 cup dry white wine

String and wash the beans and cut into long thin strips. Put in a pan with the onions, tomatoes and salt. Add the oil and ½ cup of wine. Cover and cook for about 20 minutes on medium heat, shaking the pan occasionally. Boil the rest of the wine with all the water and add to the beans and cook covered until

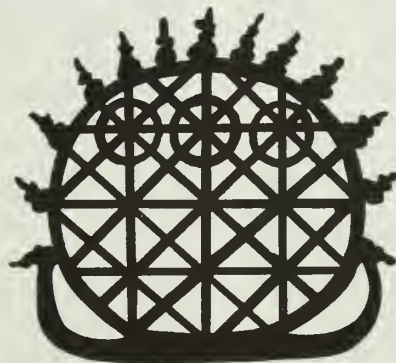
tender. If beans are old and rather stringy and will not cook with this amount of liquid, add a little more water from time to time. Add sugar last of all. Stir carefully. Remove from heat and allow to cool in pan. Serve cold in its own liquor.

KAYISI

(Apricot Meringue)

- 2 cups fresh apricots
- 1 cup ground almonds
- 1 cup whipped cream
- ¾ teaspoon cream of tartar
- ¾ tablespoons dark sherry
- 1½ cups sugar
- ½ cup pine kernels (or walnuts)
- 3 egg whites
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice

Put the stoned apricots and lemon juice into a saucepan and cook on a low heat until plenty of liquid has been extracted from the fruit. Add 1 cup sugar, stir until dissolved, cover and cook for 30 minutes over low heat. Remove from heat and cool. Mix ½ cup each of ground almonds, sugar and pine kernels with enough sherry to make a softish paste. Fill the apricots with this mixture. Arrange in a greased glass over dish, sprinkling the rest of the ground almonds over them and adding their own syrup. Beat the egg whites with the cream of tartar until stiff and glossy and spread over the whole, taking special care that the meringue reaches to the sides of the dish and the apricots are not exposed in any place. Bake in a coolish oven 300 degrees until meringue is firm and set and delicately browned. Serve hot. □



She saw service in 'the war to end all wars'...



Photos by PFC Cheryl Cook

As a symbol of friendship between the Sinopeans and the Americans, the cannon that was used in Turkey's fight for independence rests in front of Det 4.



Everyone visiting or living at Diogenes Station has seen the cannon aimed at the Black Sea, resting in retirement in front of the Detachment headquarters. She first saw service in "The War to End All Wars," and was then decommissioned only to be recalled by a man named Mustafa Kemal who found need for her again. In 1922-23 she helped Attaturk bring independence to Turkey in a horse-drawn-artillery division. After the Revolution, the Krupp 88mm Field Piece's fighting days were over, but her usefulness was not.

In May 1964, things were happening on the "Hill." New permanent facilities were being erected to replace the temporary ones that had existed previously at TUSLOG Detachment 4 and steps were being taken to transform Diogenes Station into a regular Army post. With this in mind the S-3 and Turkish-American Public Affairs Officer, began to attempt to obtain a cannon to place on the "Hill" as a monument. With an eye on one of the old cannons in the city garden near the main pier, they began negotiations with the

Turkish officials in Sinop. Apparently the officials did not understand the request and very little was done about it. However the infamous Sinop grapevine had picked up the affair, and in June, Habesh Sukru, a fisherman and friend of many Det 4 personnel approached the S-3 and asked him why he wanted to buy a cannon. The officer replied he only wanted to borrow a cannon to place on the Hill as a monument. Sukru then led him to a broken down shed behind City Hall, where, under a pile of scrap lumber, cobwebs and weeds, rested the old 88.

In July, negotiations began in earnest. During an outdoor party on the Detachment 4 beach, the governor of the province was asked for possession of the field piece. In keeping with bureaucratic tradition, the governor stated that the cannon did not belong to the province and referred the American command to the gendarmerie commander, who in turn directed the command to the mayor. After several months, the mayor called and said that the cannon was Det 4's. He warned of some difficulty that might be encountered in extracting the cannon from the shed since the piece itself was supporting the shelter.

The extraction of the cannon from the shed only marked the beginning of the work necessary before it could take its place at the Headquarters building. The piece had come out of it's interment incased in a coffin of rust. The weapon itself, however, was a testimony to the arms-making ability of the Krupp dynasty in that the breach-action of the piece, manufactured in 1886 and dormant since 1923, still worked with the precision of a watch. American volunteers and Turkish employees immediately set to work to restore the piece.

In mid-November 1964, Diogenes Station's very own cannon was mounted on a concrete pad at the Post Headquarters. A brass plaque had been placed alongside the cannon in January of that year. It reads:

88mm Krupp Field Piece
Krupp—1886

Presented as a token of friendship from the city of Sinop to the Turkish American Radar Station

October 1964

The old piece had finally found both a home and a function, that of a lasting and permanent symbol of the friendship and good relations between the Sinopeans and the Americans of Diogenes Station. □



The *Kotra* part of Sinop's past

by Capt. Sheila A. Kelly

The *Kotra*, a small model sailing ship, tells a story that is almost magical. It is made out of wood and serves as one of Sinop's famous symbols.



Every city has a symbol: Philadelphia is "The City of Brotherly Love." San Francisco is "Bagdad By The Bay." The "Biggest Little City in The World" is otherwise known as Reno Nevada. And who can forget that

Silsbee is the "car trading capital of Southeast Texas."

Sinop is a city of many symbols, two of the most famous are "The White Boat" and the *Kotra*, a small model sailing ship. Though vastly different, the two ships are strangely allied and together tell a story that is almost a magical one.

For many years, Sinop had no dock, and when the "The White Boat," a large steamer, made its weekly run to Sinop carrying cargo and travelers, it was greeted in a particularly fascinating manner. When the ship was first noticed in the distance, local fishermen would scurry to their boats and beat an orderly procession to welcome the arrivals. Once "The White Boat" dropped anchor, the chase was on. The fishermen would maneuver their dinghies through the water, shoving, pushing and jockeying for their position. From the dinghies would leap an array of people: unsteady passengers; stewards heaving baggage to and fro; fruit sellers waving their wares in the air; and, a man by the name of Remzi Etyemez, who sold a small model boat.

In 1939, Remzi, a carpenter by trade, and at the time, a political prisoner found himself jailed with other prisoners who asked him to teach them carpentry. Rather than build the drab jewelry boxes like everyone was doing at the time, he decided to build something new. The prisoners

described to Etyemez a model boat that they had built in their spare time on the ship. It was a single masted ship with a glass base, fiberglass hull and tin sails.

He sketched out the design of the little boat and fashioned it out of wood rather than the material the sailors had mentioned. Its hull and base of polished walnut or chestnut and its flat sails were of maple. He didn't sell the first boat for at least six months, and then only at a small price. He continued making boats until 1945 when he decided that the boats didn't look realistic enough, especially the sails. After experimenting, he decided that by using walnut or chestnut, which are more oily than maple and consequently more pliable, he could soak them and shape them into curved sails.

Remzi sold the first new *Kotra* for one lira and as the years passed, the market for them increased. Passengers would buy them for two and a half to ten lira and bring them home as souvenirs.

In 1953, several boys in the Ortaokul (trade school) learned the skill from Remzi and started building and selling their own boats. They sold them for a cheaper price, ultimately forcing Remzi to leave the business and return to building and repairing real ships. Shortly thereafter, people from everywhere . . . Istanbul, Ankara, Samsun, America and Germany came to Remzi to inquire about the boats. One day an American soldier stopped by his boat yard and asked why he had stopped building the models. The answer was simple. Remzi's eyesight was failing and no longer could he perform the intricate process associated with building the lovely little boats. □

Those magnanimous men in their flying machines

by Capt. Sheila A. Kelley



What does an Aviation Section do? There are those who, believing that the answer to that question was an easy one, would simply state, "It is responsible for flying airplanes or helicopters or something like that." Then they would probably offer you some sort of facial expression which unhesitatingly proclaimed the stupidity of your query and hastily walk away.

But the soldiers and sailors stationed in Sinop know better. TUSLOG Detachment 4's Aviation Section is a cut above the ordinary. Our roving ambassadors, in a sense, are on hand to meet almost every commercial flight and will ferry incoming personnel to their final destination, dispelling fear and apprehension along the way.

The crew of the Aviation Section or, as it is affectionately known, Esek Airlines, is a singular professional team in every sense of the term. From take-off to landing, a feeling of security and well-being permeates the atmosphere, making each flight not only an exhilarating experience, but a study in aeronautical experience. Together the crew members have compiled an exhaustive record of accomplishments, not only in support of Diogenes Station but throughout their respective careers. For example, the pilots have logged 23,754 hours of flight time in the military. They have a total of six

tours in south Vietnam, where each flew an average of 1,095 combat hours. So if there are some initial worries about the guy behind the steering wheel (or yoke as it is properly termed), they are quickly dispelled.

The record of the enlisted wing of Esek is no less impressive. The five soldiers currently assigned have charted over 48 years of military service, seven of which were served in Vietnam.

There aren't many people around who realize that flying is really secondary to a pilot's actual assignment. Right now, Esek has two instructor pilots, an aviation safety officer and a maintenance technician. Realizing that these are full-time jobs in and of themselves, Esek's record becomes more impressive when taking into consideration that a full crew, (pilot, co-pilot and crew chief) normally flies four to five all-day missions every week—all in support of Diogenes Station and its citizens.

In a very real sense, Esek has become our life-line to the outside world. Flying over 2,800 passengers without incident, to and from Sinop since September, is impressive by itself; but, it has also hauled 186,344 pounds of baggage and over 6,000 pounds of cards, letters and grandma's banana-nut bread back and forth. Now that has to be some kind of record.

Speaking of records, it's probably safe to bet that not too

many people know about the airfield's two civilian employees, but the job they have done is nothing short of astounding. Esek has never had to cancel a mission due to maintenance problems because of the efforts of these fine gentlemen. Also, and aside from the accident-free hours logged that can be attributed to their labors, every type of emergency situation is handled with unparalleled dedication. The entire Aviation Section is augmented by Sinop's illustrious Fire Department. A mini-United Nations with a dash of Keystone Cop, Turkish personnel work alongside their American Fire Chief with a fierce loyalty and unflinching dedication to everyone's safe arrival in Sinop.

Having covered all the impressive figures, Sinopean personnel have the aircrew to thank for the gallons of spaghetti sauce, cans of bug spray, floral arrangements and miscellaneous niceties that have been hauled back from trips to larger facilities than ours. In short, everyone's tour is made just a little easier because of these men. On a drive to the airfield on any given day, you'll see a lot of friendly faces, a great little zoo, and will probably be greeted with smiles, jokes and generally a good time. But seldom will you see the amount of work that must be done by each crew member, both military and civilian. Nor will you hear stories of how they have replaced an airplane engine in less than eight hours when the normal time is three-working days or how they can prepare for MED-EVAC and be in the air in less than forty minutes. Finally, you will absolutely never hear stories from any one of them about how good they are. We know they're the best, and that's enough. □



U.S. Army photo

In celebration of the victory at Yorktown, the First Virginia Regiment of The Continental Line reenacts a bayonet charge.

Finally . . . Victory at Yorktown

by Lt. Col. Gordon Bratz

The battle on Oct. 14, 1781, for the two British redoubts was over in minutes. The gallant nighttime bayonet assault by American and French soldiers led to victory at Yorktown. That victory arose out of a pledge taken years earlier by American soldiers and produced, at the same time, a "Spirit of Victory" in the Army which lasted two centuries.

The loss of redoubts 9 and 10 was a crushing blow to the British. It permitted the allies to complete much of their second parallel and move their artillery within some 180 yards of Yorktown. The big guns pounded the British fortification.

With the earth falling away from his ramparts, his guns falling silent and his men becoming sick, wounded and killed, British Maj. Gen. Cornwallis had but one option to avert capitulation.

On the night of October 14, he ordered his force to evacuate Yorktown and cross the York River to Gloucester. They would slip away from the noose closing around them. But, before most of the troops got across a violent storm broke and the attempt was

abandoned.

At 10 a.m. the following day Maj. Gen. Cornwallis sent a lone drummer to the top of the parapet surrounding Yorktown. There, standing rigid in full dress, he beat a signal on his drum. At first, the noise of the allied bombardment muffled its sound. Minutes later, as unbelieving eyes became accustomed to the sight and a British officer with a white flag joined the drummer, the allied artillery ceased. The two approached the allied line. The battlefield was silent except for the beat of the drum. It played a chamade.

Startled but not entirely surprised by the picture before them, the American and French troops passed the meaning of this sight up and down the line. They soon understood that the traditional beat of a chamade meant the besieged British wanted to surrender or offer a proposal to the allies.

An American officer ran to the advancing redcoats. He sent the drummer back to his line and tied the white cloth over the eyes of the British officer. Then he ushered him to Maj. Gen. Lafayette in the second parallel.

The British officer was quickly accompanied rearward to Gen. Washington's headquarters. There, the commander in chief read a message signed by Cornwallis. It read, "I propose a cessation of the hostilities for twenty-four hours, and that two officers may be appointed by each side, to meet at Mr. Moore's house to settle terms for the surrender of the posts of York and Gloucester."

During the following day and a half, messages of negotiation passed between the lines. Still, entrenchments were improved and artillery traded fire that first day and night except during two or three short periods when messages were exchanged.

On the 19th, Washington notified Cornwallis that he expected the "Articles of Capitulation" to be signed by 11 a.m. and the British to march from their garrisons three hours later. Near the appointed hour, Cornwallis and his naval commander signed the articles and dispatched the document to the allied leaders waiting in redoubt 10—the site of the Americans' victorious night bayonet attack five days earlier. There, Gen. Washington, Lt.



U.S. Army photo

The home for Revolutionary War soldiers, on both sides, was a simple military encampment. Here, following a battle, British soldiers return to their encampment, where they treat their wounds, repair equipment and rest for the next battle.

Gen. Rochambeau and Adm. de Barras (who signed for Adm. de Grasse) affixed their signatures to the articles. Thus the siege of Yorktown came to an end.

At about noon the American and French armies left their trenches. A battalion each of French and American soldiers occupied two British redoubts on the left and right of their line. The remaining troops marched to an open field behind the allied line. The armies formed in ranks, each army about 20 yards apart and facing each other.

Lt. Gen. Rochambeau's soldiers stood in dazzling newly donned white uniforms of long coats and waist coats with various colored lapels designating the regimental units. In stark contrast Gen. Washington's Continentals wore ragged and soiled blue uniforms, and the militia had on a variety of uniforms and hunting shirts and breeches. The colors of France, a golden fleur-de-lis embroidered on a white background, and colorful American regimental flags fluttered over the formation. A French band played music while the armies and scores of curious civilians waited for the British.

They were about one hour late. They came upon the field about 3 p.m., their number reduced by some 50 percent because of sickness, wounds and death. In clean, bright uniforms issued the night before, they marched slowly with colors cased and muskets at shoulder arms between the allied armies. At the end of the nearly two-mile line, 28 regimental officers surrendered the British colors to an ensign named Wilson, an 18-year-old who was considered the youngest commissioned officer in the Continental Army. Then filing into a large circle formed by mounted French Hussars, the British soldiers discarded their muskets, cartridge boxes, swords and drums. Officers could keep their sidearms and troops could keep their knapsacks. The procession lasted over an hour.

Once the last British soldier cast down his gear, the surrender was complete. The allies then occupied Yorktown to seize guns, stores and munitions and to collect prisoners of war. The prisoners marched from Yorktown on October 21 for camps in Winchester, Va., and Freder-

ick, Md. Many of the officers were allowed to go on parole in America or to return to Europe. Between October 22 and early November, much of the British fortification was demolished by allied troops so citizens could resettle in Yorktown.

On November 1, the Continental Army began its march to winter quarters along the Hudson River. Most of the militia returned to their homes. The French set up winter quarters in Yorktown, Williamsburg (where they had camped some five weeks earlier with the Americans) and in nearby towns. They remained until the spring of 1782 when they started north, finally sailing from Boston in the fall.

Officially, the war for America's independence did not end until the signing of the Peace of Paris on Sept. 3, 1783, more than eight years after the "shot heard 'round the world" occurred at Concord Bridge on April 19, 1775.

Yet, the victory at Yorktown marked the end. There was joy and gratitude plus sadness and prayer among those who won freedom for America. They had

suffered improper clothing and insufficient food, pay and equipment. They met neglect and some disdain at the hands of their own countrymen. But they endured out of loyalty to their fellow soldiers and because they were dedicated to a cause and a country. While they could not erase the suffering, they did feel the chest-swelling pride that springs from the knowledge that they generated the spark of the "Spirit of Victory."

To the American and French soldiers who ignited that spirit two centuries ago—and to the American Army that has maintained it since—Americans should feel justly proud today.

But that pride should be tempered today with historical reality and regenerated by renewing a pledge. First, because the defense of our nation today depends in large measure upon

close, continuous cooperation with other free nations, it is very doubtful the Continental Army could have defeated the British without the vast assistance provided it and the nation by the French. Second, because the defense of America today depends greatly upon significant and ready reserve of men and women soldiers in the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve, it is doubtful the small and initially ill-prepared Continental Army could have emerged victorious without the assistance of volunteers or the resolve of the emerging nation's citizenry. And finally, because without renewing the pledge of the final line of the Declaration of Independence, our nation's hard-won liberty, freedom and leadership could be threatened.

Soldiers of the Continental Army took that pledge: "... For the support of this Declaration,

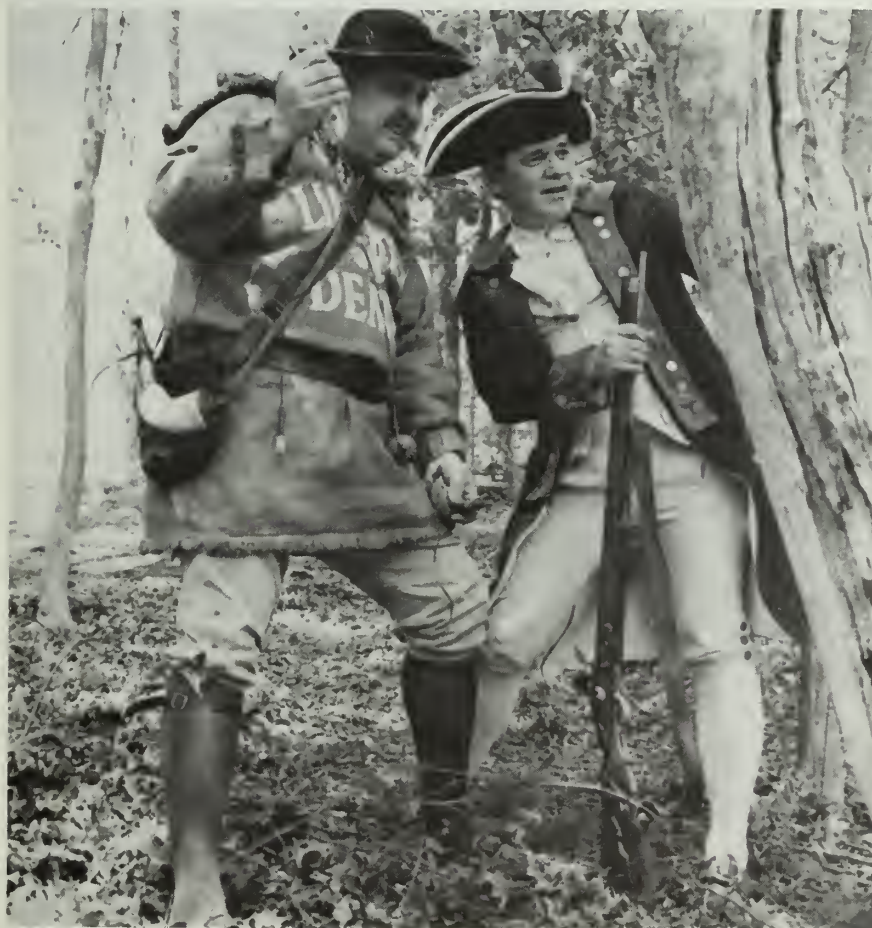
with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.'" And they redeemed that pledge by their victory at Yorktown. They gave life to the Declaration. They made it a document of meaning, of promise. Out of it—out of the Victory at Yorktown—came the Constitution of the United States. It harnessed the forces of liberty the Declaration prompted, and it molded them into a form of government that provides Americans freedom, opportunity, and equal justice under law. It is time all Americans make the same pledge those soldiers made, and kept.

Earlier in the war, Thomas Paine, author of *Common Sense*, wrote: "It is not a field of a few acres of ground, but a cause, that we are defending." Americans understood this two centuries ago. We must do so today too. Although our current freedom and prosperity tend to obscure the challenge of Paine's statement, Americans should recall that the Army took up the cause of liberty 206 years ago, won liberty and defends it today. And will do so again if called upon.

Equally, Americans must remember that the defense of liberty requires a partnership with the Army. Washington wrote in 1778, "... the Army and the country have a mutual dependence upon each other ..." That mutual dependence gives credence to our national purpose.

As we mark the bicentennial of the Army's victory at Yorktown, let us together renew the pledge of the Declaration of Independence and resolve to defend liberty, opportunity, justice and happiness by maintaining a ready, trained, well-equipped and mobile Army and a strong national purpose.

This is the last of installments on the Army at Yorktown. The author: Lt. Col. Bratz is editor-in-chief of Soldiers magazine.



U. S. Army photo

Members of the Culpepper Minute Battalion quietly stalk the enemy. They will observe as much as possible and return to their encampment to report their findings.

The Hall's 'Smoke Eaters':

Ready to respond



Photos by Sp5 K. A. Ferrier

Emergency Medical Technicians of the AHS Fire Department demonstrate CPR on a manikin.

As you stroll about the courtyards of Arlington Hall Station, looking at the quaint buildings, lovely flowers and stately trees, and you happen to notice smoke and fire from one of the buildings—what do you do? Of course! You call the Arlington Hall Station Fire Department.

The AHS Fire Department, 12 men strong with a combined firefighting experience of 127 years, is lead by Fire Chief S. T. (Tom) Harrell. The Department is on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week; ready to respond to any kind of fire or request for medical assistance.

Harrell is enthusiastic and proud of the AHS Fire Department. He explained that most of his firefighters hold many different levels of professional certifications in fire fighting proficiency from the state of Virginia. The chief encourages his men to take

advantage of all the training that they can possibly get, either through the Department or on their own. Harrell said, "All this training is necessary due to the high level of expertise required to do the job."

During fiscal year 1981, AHS Fire Department responded to 172 calls for assistance, 29 of which were for first aid. Harrell explained that presently emergency request for first aid assistance is accomplished by seven firefighters certified as Emergency Medical Technicians by the state of Virginia and the American Red Cross. On the average there are two EMTs on duty at all times.

The chief is excited about the future. The old fire station is being renovated, a new pumper is on order and he hopes to obtain a full-time fire inspector.

"In between emergency calls,"

says Harrell, "these devoted firefighters maintain the fire equipment, conduct fire inspections, repair sprinkler systems, conduct fire drills, teach fire extinguisher training and, of course, train daily." Harrell emphasizes that today the fire service demands a high level of expertise in fighting fires, since there are many different highly flammable chemical and plastic materials that emit toxic smoke when burned. The safety and welfare of today's "smoke eater" depends on his ability to diagnose and react instinctively and intelligently to fires. Gone are the days of "sitting around."

A program that is getting a lot of publicity these days is cardiopulmonary resuscitation commonly known as CPR; the Department offers this program to anyone interested. Harrell explained that people always as-



Sophisticated equipment protects against fires that emit toxic fumes.

sume it will never happen; however, statistics have proven this idea wrong many times. "Just recently," Harrell pointed out, "quick action on the part of Capt. Earnest N. Bracey saved the life of a fellow soldier who had suffered a heart attack. If it were not for Bracey's CPR training, the victim's chances of survival would have been minimal. Therefore we must be prepared by taking advantage of these training programs."

Harrell feels that AHS Fire Department is now getting more exposure and visibility. The fact that Arlington Hall Station personnel are aware of our presence has had a positive impact on the men's morale and esprit de corps. This positive image has resulted in a more efficient organization that is better able to achieve the mission. "That's the bottom line," concluded Harrell.

Quick Action and CPR save a life

"Be prepared" is a motto that all of us can ascribe to. On Sept. 3, 1981, Capt. Earnest N. Bracey, assistant, Directorate of Personnel and Community Activities, HHC Garrison, Arlington Hall Station, received The Army Commendation Medal from Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine III, commanding general, INSCOM, for saving the life of a fellow soldier who had experienced a heart attack on the morning of September 2.

As Bracey recalls the incident, he was in his office when PFC Tony E. Carter ran in and said SFC James Tillman had fallen to the floor unconscious at the Garrison Reenlistment Office. Bracey explained, "I ran immediately to the office and found Tillman on the floor rolled up like a ball.

"After discovering he had no pulse rate, I immediately turned him over on his back and began administering CPR. Tillman came to; however, he began to experience some sort of seizure. I restrained him as best I could, trying to keep him from moving while I continued to administer CPR.

"In the meantime I asked one of the other people in the office to get me a spoon to use to keep Tillman from swallowing his tongue. At that time Emergency Medical Technicians C.T. Campbell and Harold Price of the Arlington Hall Station Fire Department arrived at the scene and Tillman once again began having a seizure. However, working together we were able to stabilize him.

"When the Arlington County Emergency Health Unit arrived, Tillman was alive and alert."

Tillman was immediately taken to Arlington County Hospital and then to Walter Reed Hospital, where he was treated and released. Tillman is now home convalescing.

Tillman's life has been saved, thanks to the quick actions of many people, and especially to Bracey, who knows and used cardiopulmonary resuscitation when it counted.

Credit Cards

Leave home without them

by Lt. Col. Joseph S. Kieffer



In this age of "instant credit" and "plastic money," it is the rare individual that leaves home without one or more credit cards in his or her pocket. Traveling as we do, servicemembers are likely to have credit accounts with banks, oil companies and department stores in many cities. We receive unsolicited credit cards in the mail from firms anxious to give us credit. It's so simple to get credit cards, to use them and to get more of them based on our having several to start. What sometimes becomes a problem and what is not so simple about credit card use is paying the bills.

What many of us do not realize about our use of credit is that no matter where we are sent by the Army, our credit record fol-

lows us. A report or file is kept on us by a growing industry of business concerns called Consumer Reporting Agencies. They collect and report information on how we pay our bills, whether or not we've been arrested, sued or have ever filed for bankruptcy. The files may include our neighbors' and friends' views of our characters, general reputation or mode of living. The files are kept because as anxious as merchants are to give us credit, they are just as anxious to ensure we are not a credit risk. They are therefore willing to pay money to consumer reporting agencies to gather information on our credit standing.

In 1971, the Congress passed the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA), 15 USC 1681 *et seq.*, to

protect you, the consumer, against the circulation of inaccurate or obsolete information concerning you. The FCRA established standards for consumer reporting agencies in exercising their responsibilities to report on you in a fair and equitable manner. If you have been denied credit, insurance or civilian employment or have had difficulties that you believe have been caused by a credit report you have certain rights under the FCRA. You can:

- Be told the name and address of the Consumer Reporting Agency responsible for preparing a consumer report that was used to deny credit, insurance, or employment, or to increase the cost of credit or insurance to you.

- Be told at any time and for any reason the nature, substance and sources (except investigative-type sources) of the information (except medical) collected by a Consumer Reporting Agency.

- Take anyone as a witness when visiting a Consumer Reporting Agency.

- Obtain the information free of charge when you have been denied credit, insurance or employment within 30 days of the interview; otherwise, the reporting agency is permitted to charge a reasonable fee for making this disclosure.

- Be told who has received a consumer report on you within the preceding six months (within the preceding two years if the report was furnished for employment purposes).

- Have incomplete or incorrect information in most instances reinvestigated and, if the information is found to be inaccurate or cannot be verified, to have such information removed from your file.

- Have the agency notify those named by you (at no cost to you) who have previously received the incorrect or incomplete information that the information has been deleted.

- Have your version of a dispute between you and the reporting agency which cannot be resolved placed in the file and included in subsequent consumer reports.

- Request the agency to send your version of the dispute to certain businesses for a reasonable fee.

- Have a consumer report withheld from anyone who under the law does not have a legitimate business need for the information.

- Sue a company for damages if it willfully or negligently violates the law, and, if successful in the suit, collect attorney's fees and court costs.

- Have most adverse information not reported after seven

years; one major exception to this right is bankruptcy, which may be reported for 14 years.

- Be notified of the fact that a company is seeking information which would constitute an "Investigative Consumer Report."

- Request from a company that ordered an investigative consumer report further information as to the nature and scope of the investigation.

- Discover the nature and substance (but not the sources)

- Did you follow up to make sure that those named by you did in fact receive notices from the Consumer Reporting Agency?

- Did you demand that your version of the facts be placed in the file if the re-investigation did not settle the dispute?

- Did you request the agency (if you were willing to pay a reasonable fee) to send your statement of the dispute to those you name who received reports con-

Legally speaking

of the information that was collected for an "Investigative Consumer Report."

The FCRA does not, however, give you the right to request a report on yourself or to receive a copy of an existing report when you visit a Consumer Reporting Agency. Nor can it be used to compel anyone to do business with you. Finally, the FCRA will not help you in applying for commercial credit (business credit) as opposed to personal credit nor will it authorize any federal agency to intervene on your behalf.

A good checklist for you when you have a problem with a consumer reporting agency is:

- Did you learn the nature and substance of all the information in your file?

- Did you find out the names of each of the businesses (or other sources) that supplied information on you to the reporting agency?

- Did you learn the names of everyone who received reports on you within the past six months (or the last two years if the reports were for employment purposes)?

- Did you request the agency to re-investigate and correct or delete information that certain information was deleted?

taining the disputed information within the past six months (two years if received for employment purposes)?

The Federal Trade Commission is responsible for overseeing compliance with the Fair Credit Reporting Act. However, a faster method of determining your rights under the FCRA and your options regarding resolving the matter is to contact your local legal assistance office. They can help you establish the cause of your credit problem and, hopefully, resolve the matter with the credit or insurance agency.

Above all remember that an accurate "poor credit" rating cannot be deleted from your file unless you improve your credit standing. Without a good credit rating, you are unlikely to be able to keep your credit with firms, obtain new credit or even get insurance or civilian employment. Watch the use of your credit cards by yourself and your family. Do not run up monthly bills you cannot pay quickly. The interest rate on these outstanding accounts often is enormous, far exceeding bank loan interest rates.

In some cases it may be very wise to leave home without your credit cards.

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